

UNIT 16

The importance of trees

Vocabulary:

calculate	يحسب	bark	لحاء الشجر
extract	يستخرج / يستخلص / مادة مستخلصة/مقتطف	harden	يجعله صلبا
width	عرض / اتساع	ring	حلقة
tube	أنبوب	cardboard	ورق مقوي / كرتون
instrument	أداة	products	منتجات
rubber	مطاط / مطاطي	sap	عصارة
toothpaste	معجون أسنان	turpentine	الترينتينة (زيت يُستخرج من أشجار الصنوبر
roots	الجنور	cells	خلايا
trunk	الجذع	branch	فرع
leaves	أوراق الشجر	goats	ماعز
damage	ضرر / تلف	soft	ناعم / أملس
cellular	خلوي	farms	مزارع
nuts	الجوز	breathe	يتنفس
breath	النفس	breathing	التنفس
heating	التدفئة	woods	غابة
furniture	الأثاث	musical instrument	آلة موسيقية
paint remover	مزيل طلاء	chemical	مادة كيميائية
plastic	البلاستيك	flat	مسطح
seeds	البذور	plough	يحرث
irrigate	يروي	fertile	خصب
bridge	جسر / كوبري	pink	وردي
car tyres	إطارات السيارات	brush	فرشاة / يستخدم الفرشاة
firm	صلب / حازم / شركة	stiff	جامد / صلب
thin	رقيق / رفيع	count the rings	يعد الحلقات
sequoia	نوع من الأشجار الطويلة ينمو في كاليفورنيا	violin	كمان
musical sounds	أصوات موسيقية	punish	يعاقب
punishment	العقاب	container	وعاء / إناء / حاوية
prune trees	يُقلم الأشجار	absorb	يمتص

absorption	امتصاص	rainforests	الغابات المطيرة
owner	مالك	detective	مخبر
select	يختار	selection	اختيار
plot	حبكة الرواية/سير الأحداث في الرواية	scene	مشهد
gradual	تدريجي	gradually	بالتدريج

Words and their antonyms:

minor	ثانوي	major	رئيسي
common	عام / شائع	uncommon	غير شائع
dry	جاف	wet	مبلل
valuable	قيم	valueless	بلا قيمة
expensive	غالي الثمن	cheap	رخيص
better	أفضل	worse	أسوأ
fertile	خصب	infertile	غير خصب
negative	سلبي	positive	إيجابي
kind	عطوف	cruel	قاس
upwards	متجه لأعلي	downwards	متجه لأسفل
initial	أولي	final	نهائي
about	تقريبا	exactly	بالضبط
attached	متصل	detached	منفصل
health	الصحة	illness	المرض
wealth	الغني / الثروة	poverty	الفقر
punishment	العقاب	reward	الثواب / المكافأة

Prepositions and Expressions:

cut down	يقطع / يُقلل	carry from .. to	ينقل من .. إلي
leave out	يستبعد	along the sides of the street	على جانبي الشارع
believe it or not	صدق أو لا تصدق	in addition to	بالإضافة إلي
make predictions	يتنبأ	in general	بصفة عامة
do a favour	يقدم خدمة أو معروف	good for	مفيد لـ
get in the team	ينضم للفريق	fall over in the wind	يسقط أثناء هبوب الرياح
a set of instructions	مجموعة تعليمات	get better at	يتحسن في

put down roots	يُستقر (في مكان معين)	put out fire	يُطفئ النيران
hide from enemies	يختبئ من الأعداء	in the shape of a circle	علي شكل دائرة
make paper out of wood	يصنع الورق من الخشب	take in	يُمتص / يفهم / يخدع
keep .. away from	يُبعد .. عن	do damage to	يُضرر / يلحق ضررا بـ
do good to	يعود بالفائدة علي	give out	يُخرج / يُطلق
make up	يُشكّل / يُكوّن / يخترع قصة	point downwards	يمتد أو يتجه لأسفل

Irregular Verbs:

thrust/thrust/thrust	يدفع	wear/wore/worn	يرتدي
understand/understood/understood	يفهم	wet/wet/wet wet/wetted/wetted	يببل / يبتل
upset/upset/upset	يزعج/يضايق	wind/wound/wound	يلف
weep/wept/wept	يبكي	withhold/withheld/withheld	يُمتنع عن إعطاء شيء
win/won/won	يفوز بـ	withdraw/withdrew/ withdrawn	يسحب / ينسحب

Derivatives:

Verb	Noun	Adj.
remove يُزيل	remover مزيل removal إزالة	removable يمكن إزالته
harden يجعله صلبا	hardness الصلابة	hard صلب
widen يُوسع	width عرض / اتساع	wide واسع
lengthen يُطوّل / يطيل	length الطول	long طويل
mix يخلط	mixture خليط	mixed مختلط
close يُغلق	closure إغلاق	closed مغلق
add يُضيف	addition إضافة	additional إضافي
destroy يُدمر	destruction تدمير	destructive مُدمر / هدام
construct يبني	construction بناء	constructive بَناء
measure يقيس	measurement قياس	measurable يمكن قياسه

Collocations and Vocabulary for Translation

sports equipment	أجهزة رياضية	set rules and regulations	يضع القواعد واللوائح
break the rules	يُخالف القواعد	obey the law	يلتزم بالقانون
give instructions	يعطي تعليمات	international community	المجتمع الدولي
the United Nations	الأمم المتحدة	reclaim the desert	يستصلح الصحراء
forest clearance	إزالة الغابات	spread awareness	ينشر الوعي
reduce noise pollution	يقلل التلوث الضوضائي	develop new techniques	يُطور أساليب جديدة
square kilometer	كيلومتر مربع	cubic centimeter	سنتيمتر مكعب
foreign investment	الاستثمار الأجنبي	cardboard box	صندوق من الكرتون
rubber gloves	قفاز من المطاط	exert efforts	يبذل الجهود
witness a great shift	يشهد تحولا كبيرا	resolve / solve the crisis	يحل الأزمة
relieve suffering	يخفف المعاناة	annual festival	مهرجان سنوي

Definitions:

bark	the hard outside part of a tree
harden	to become firm or stiff.
ring	A line in the shape of a circle
tube	a pipe that liquid or gas passes through.
roots	the parts of trees that grow under the ground and find water.
calculate	to find out something by using numbers
extract	to remove something
width	the distance from one side of something to the other
cardboard	very stiff thick paper, used especially for making boxes
fruit	Something that grows on a plant or tree and has seeds inside
products	things that are made or grown to be sold
rubber	A substance used for making tyres, boots, etc.
sap	the liquid that carries food in trees
toothpaste	substance used for cleaning your teeth
turpentine	a substance we use to remove or thin paint
leaves	The flat green parts at the end of the branches of a tree

The Listening Text:

Presenter : Hello. If you listened to last week's Natural World, you would know that we had a lot of unanswered questions about trees. So this week, we have invited Professor Jeremy Beech to answer these and other questions about trees. Welcome to the programme, Professor.

Prof. Beech : Hello.

Presenter : Can we have our first question, please?

Female caller : Hello, I'd like to ask the professor about the tallest tree in the world. Where is it and how tall is it?

Prof. Beech : The tallest tree in the world is a Giant Sequoia and it's in California. It's 83.8 metres tall. Scientists say it is between 2.300 and 2.700 years old. If you had lived at the time that these trees started growing, you would have seen people build some of Egypt's Pyramids!

Presenter : That's incredible! Now, let's move on to our second caller.

Boy caller : Hello. I know a tree's leaves help it to take in light from the sun. But I'd like to ask what the **bark** of a tree does.

Prof. Beech : Well, the bark is like our skin—it protects the living part of the tree and the **tubes** which carry water from a tree's **roots** to its **leaves**. If the bark is badly damaged, the tree dies. Animals, such as goats, love eating bark, so it's especially important to keep animals away from young trees.

Presenter : Thank you. What's the next question?

Prof. Beech : Hi. I'd like to ask: how is it possible to **calculate** the age of a tree by counting its rings, without cutting the tree down?

Presenter : Good question. Perhaps you could start by explaining what the rings are that this caller is talking about.

Prof. Beech : Well, most trees grow bigger every year. Just under the bark, there's a circle of soft cells which **hardens** every spring or summer. This forms a ring of new wood each year. This means we can calculate the age of the tree by counting the **rings**.

Presenter : You will see the rings if you cut the tree down. But how do you do this without killing the tree?

Prof. Beech : We can drill into the tree to make a deep, narrow hole. Then we extract a very thin piece of wood. This does no damage to the tree.

Presenter : And are the rings the same width every year?

Prof. Beech : No, they aren't. The **width** of the ring depends on the **climate** and the amount of rain. If there's a lot of rain during the year, the rings are quite wide. If it's a dry year, the rings are narrower. In this way, we can find out what the weather was like hundreds of years ago when the tree was younger.

Presenter : Really? Well, I'm afraid that's all we have time for in today's programme. Thanks for talking to us, Professor Beech.

Read the following passage carefully:

Why do we need trees?

If you ask people why we need trees, most of them will answer: "we need wood from trees for building houses"; "we get fruit and nuts from trees"; "we make paper out of wood from trees"; "we can use wood as a fuel for cooking and heating". Recently, people have added a more serious reason to this list: "Trees help the earth to breathe" or "they protect us from global warming".

It has been said that more than 5000 things in everyday use are made from trees. Here are a few of them: furniture, sports equipment, pencils, magazines and newspapers, **cardboard** boxes, musical instruments and- believe it or not- some kinds of toothpaste.

In addition to these uses, trees also give us **valuable** chemicals. **Turpentine**, which is used as paint remover, is made from the sap of trees. **Sap** can also be used to make **rubber**. If wood is heated, chemicals are produced which can be used to make medicines and some kinds of plastic. Wood products can also be turned into paper, cardboard and materials from which clothes can be made. You may be surprised to hear that wood products are also used in some types of ice cream and other foods.

So, the next time you are reading a newspaper, eating an ice cream, playing the piano or cleaning your teeth, just stop and think: how would you manage to do these things if there were no trees?

Choose the correct answer:

- 1-Some people believe that trees protect the world from (rainfall – volcanoes – earthquakes – global warming).
- 2-Furniture, sports equipment and magazines are examples of things which are made from (trees – metal – plastic – glass).
- 3-People use turpentine to (make medicines – remove paint – grow trees – make glass).

4-Turpentine is made from (the leaves of trees – the roots of trees – the sap of trees – oil).

5-Medicines and plastic can be made from chemicals that are produced when wood (is cut – is grown – is crushed – is heated).

6-Some kinds of ice cream are made with (oil products – wood products – factory products – metal products).

Answer the following questions:

7-How many things in everyday use are made from trees?

8-Why do you think most musical instruments are made of wood?

9-What do you think would happen if there were no trees?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

a) important and needing a lot of thought or attention

b) to keep someone or something safe from harm or damage

Language Notes:

♦ لاحظ استخدام الصفة في هذا التركيب:

It (be) + adj. + of + someone +(not) to do something

(nice / kind / stupid / silly / clever / polite / careless)

♣ It is kind of you to help me.

♣ It was careless of Jack not to lock the door.

♦ يُضاف المقطع th الى بعض الكلمات لتكوين الاسم:

wide	width	long	length	strong	strength
deep	depth	grow	growth	heal	health

♣ تستخدم **else** بعد الكلمات التي تبدأ بـ **any - every - no - some** وتنتهي بالكلمات **one** / **thing** / **body** / **where** / **مثل:**

Someone else/ everyone else / something else / nothing else

♣ وتستخدم **else** بعد أدوات الاستفهام **what / who / why / where**:

• Do you need anything else?

• Who else حضر the meeting?

🏠 **be made of:** (مادة لا تتغير خواصها)

• This watch is made of gold.

🏠 **be made from:** (مادة أو أكثر تتغير خواصها)

• This cake is made from flour, butter and milk.

🏠 **be made by:** (مصنوع بواسطة (مبني للمجهول)

- This hat **was made by** a friend of mine.

🏠 **be made in:** (مصنوع في (مكان معين)

- A lot of products **are now made in** China.

♣️ **الصفة المركبة تتكون عادة من كلمتين وتصف الاسم بعدها:**

🏠 **Adj. / Adv. + PP:**

🏠 **Adj. / Adv. / n. + V + ing:**

old-fashioned	densely-populated نو كثافة سكانية عالية	kind-hearted عطوف
deeply-rooted راسخ/متأصل	open-minded	absent-minded شارد الذهن
brightly-coloured نو ألوان زاهية	widely-used مستخدم علي نطاق واسع	strong-minded عنيد/مصمم
far-reaching بعيد المدى	long-lasting طويل الأمد	mouth-watering يسيل لها اللعاب
never-ending مستمر/لا ينتهي	labour-saving موفر للجهد	fast-growing سريع النمو

🏠 **تأتي catch بمعاني مختلفة:**

catch the ball	catch a thief	catch fire تشتعل فيه النار
catch a disease يصاب بمرض	catch fish	catch a train / a bus
catch up with يساير/يوكب	catch someone's attention يلفت انتباه	catch sight of يلمح

🏠 **تأتي hold بمعاني مختلفة:**

hold a meeting / a conference يعقد (اجتماع/مؤتمر)	hold a position / a post يشغل منصب أو وظيفة	hold an opinion يؤمن برأي
hold (500) people يتسع لـ	hold (him) responsible for يعتبره مسئولا عن	hold the line = hold on ينتظر علي التليفون

Words often confused:

🏠 **connect something to something** يوصل بجهاز

- First **connect** the printer **to** the computer.

🏠 **connect something with something** يوصل / يرتبط بـ

- The railway link would **connect** Tanta **with** Cairo.
- There was nothing to **connect** him **with** the crime.

contact يتصل بـ

- Please do not hesitate to **contact** me if you have any queries.

🏠 **climate**: المناخ (الظروف الجوية السائدة في مكان ما على مدي سنوات)

- This part of the country has a dry **climate**.

🏠 **weather**: حالة الجو (من حيث درجة الحرارة والرطوبة وغيرها في فترة قصيرة)

- The **weather** today is so hot.

♦ **Know = have information about something** يعرف

- There are instructions telling you everything you need to **know**.
- I have **known** him for years.

♦ **recognize** يتعرف علي / يعترف بـ (رسمياً)

- I didn't **recognize** you in your uniform.
- British medical qualifications are **recognized** in Canada.

Exercises on Vocabulary and Language Notes:

- 1- Many boxes are (made of – made in – made by – made from) cardboard.
- 2- People put (toothpaste – cream – tablets – pills) on their brush to clean their teeth.
- 3- Every year, the cells under the bark of a tree (hard – herd – harden – burden) and become new wood.
- 4- This road is too narrow for all today's traffic, so they are going to (shorten – sharpen – harden – widen) it.
- 5- That old bridge over the river is very weak. They will have to (lengthen – strengthen – narrow – weaken) it soon.
- 6- The new trousers are too long, so my mother is going to (broaden – widen – deepen – shorten) them for me.
- 7- The knife doesn't cut very well. I need to (weaken – sharpen – harden – widen) it.
- 8- That film is so popular that the queues to see it (widen – strengthen – lengthen – long) every day.
- 9- The liquid that carries food in trees is called (tap – nap – sap – lap).
- 10- A violin is a musical (instrument – equipment – machine – technique).
- 11- She used rubber (doves – clubs – gloves – cups) to protect her hands from chemicals.
- 12- She has a lot of sports (equipment – styles – techniques – ways) in her house.
- 13- The world is trying to find a solution to the problem of (local – regional – universal – global) warming.
- 14- He used a paint (remove – removal – removing – remover) to clean his shirt.
- 15- My hands (hardened – awakened – broadened – lengthened) when I was working on the farm.
- 16- We can determine the (length – width – age – disease) of a tree by counting the rings.

- 17- We need 3 test (taps – tips – tubes – tops) for this experiment.
- 18- Egypt exports a lot of (conducts – instructs – deducts – products) to other countries.
- 19- I (included – excluded – calculated – valued) that we would arrive there at 6. p.m.
- 20- The oil which is (extracted – retreated – contacted – conducted) from olives is used for cooking.
- 21- The garden is 20 metres in (wide – widen – width – the wide).
- 22- The scientists couldn't (accumulate – insulate – congratulate – calculate) when the spaceship would reach the moon.
- 23- This firm has (leaves – trunks – branches – roots) in many cities.
- 24- A lot of medicines come from tropical (rainforests – rainbows – raindrops – rainfalls).
- 25- The walls of the house (avoid – protect – absorb – widen) heat during the day.
- 26- Wheat grows well on (futile – fertile – file – infertile) soil.
- 27- Cutting (in – of – away – down) trees causes damage to the environment.
- 28- We should plant more trees (along – beneath – off – above) the sides of streets.
- 29- Five trees fell (on – over – to – in) in the storm.
- 30- After ten years of travelling around the world, she felt it was time to put down (roots – branches – trunks – leaves) somewhere.
- 31- You have to obey all the (roles – reels – rails – rules) and regulations.
- 32- The (weather – climate – atmosphere – sky) was so cold yesterday, so we didn't go out.
- 33- In (add – additional – addition – additive) to washing the dishes, she tidied her room.
- 34- They (drilled – pulled – called – felled) into the tree and extracted a thin piece of wood.
- 35- The (width – health – wealth – filth) of the rings of trees depends on the climate and the amount of rain.
- 36- Studying the rings of trees shows us (why – when – how much – what) the weather was like hundreds of years ago.
- 37- Most trees (die – live – grow – reach) bigger every year.
- 38- In every tree, there is a circle of soft cells which (hardens – drops – stays – goes) every spring or summer.
- 39- The (tapes – tunnels – tubes – channels) carry water from a tree's roots to its leaves.
- 40- The bark (destroys – demolishes – protects – hides) the living part of the tree.
- 41- Car tyres and the bottoms of some shoes are made from (rubber – metal – cardboard – paper).
- 42- The tree's leaves help it to take (in – off – on – for) light from the sun.
- 43- This cream contains (expands – extends – extracts – abstracts) from several plants.
- 44- The tallest tree is (among – between – about – around) two and three thousand years old.
- 45- Goats and other animals can (die – burn – kill – live) trees by damaging the bark.
- 46- The cells below the bark (firm – fake – form – find) new wood every year.

- 47- The more rain there is in a year, the (deeper - harder - wider - higher) the tree rings are.
 48- It is possible to (inculcate - implant - calculate - control) the age of a tree.
 49- We need wood from trees for (demolishing - destroying - painting - building) houses.
 50- We can make paper (out - down - over - into) of wood.
 51- Wood can be used as a (file - feel - fault - fuel) for cooking and heating.
 52- Trees help to (replace - increase - reduce - deduce) pollution.
 53- Turpentine is used as a paint (remover - mixer - blender - shooter).
 54- The (atmosphere - climate - cloud - weather) today is so cold. I can't go out.
 55- This road (contacts - connects - communicates - combines) Assiut with Cairo.
 56- I hadn't seen her for ten years, but I (realized - knew - recognized - considered) her immediately.
 57- How do you (know - identify - recognize - look) that it is real gold?
 58- If I can't trust you, who (other - another - others - else) can I trust?
 59- Wood products can be turned (into - on - of - with) paper.
 60- This documentary is about the (every day - everyday - each day - all day) lives of ordinary people.

Grammar

Conditional Forms

1-First Conditional:

If + Present simple → will / may / can / should / had better / must + inf.

◆ تستخدم الحالة الأولى في حالة عدم وجود مضارع بسيط و تجد في الجملة أفعال ناقصة مثل
may/must / will أو فعل أمر أو or وتدل على احتمال وقوع الحدث :

• If I **earn** some money, I'll go abroad.

• If we **have** enough time, we'll visit Ahmed.

◆ وقد تعبر هذه الحالة عن موقف ربما يكون حقيقي في المضارع:

• If you **are** hot, I'll buy you a cool drink.

◆ لاحظ انه يمكن استخدام فعل أمر في الجزء الثاني من الجملة:

• You **may come** across Frank at the supermarket. If so, **ask** him to phone me.

If you **come across** Frank at the supermarket, **ask** him to phone me.

• She may have enough time tomorrow. If so, she will type the reports.

If she **has** enough time tomorrow, she **will type** the reports.

- She must do the job well or she will be fired.

If she doesn't do the job well, she will be fired.

◆ تستخدم unless بدلا من IF ويأتي بعدها الفعل في صيغة الإثبات :

- Unless she takes a taxi, she won't be there in time.

= If she doesn't take a taxi, she won't be there in time.

◆ لاحظ انه يمكن استخدام it is + adj. + to + inf. في الجزء الثاني من الجملة:

- If you go to Mozambique, it is possible to find work there.

◆ لاحظ صيغة السؤال مع if :

- What will you do if you find yourself in a dangerous situation?

What will happen if you lose all your money?

◆ يمكن استخدام الكلمات الآتية بدلا من If في الحالة الأولى:

As long as / So long as
Provided (that) / Providing (that) } = IF

- You can borrow my pen if/provided that / as long as you give it back.

◆ ويمكن استخدام on condition that في الحالتين الأولى والثانية:

- You can borrow my pen on condition that you give it back.

- The bank would lend the company 100,000 pounds on condition that they repaid the money within six months

◆ يمكن استخدام in case of + v-ing بدلا من IF في الحالة الأولى:

- In case of studying hard, you'll pass the test.

◆ يمكن استخدام Should بدلا من IF في الحالة الأولى:

Should you need anything else, please ring me.

= If you need anything else, please ring me.

Zero Conditional

◆ If / When + present simple --> present simple

◆ تعبر هذه الحالة عن حقيقة أو عادة:

- If you heat ice, it melts. = When you heat ice, it melts.

- If a volcano erupts, it sends dust into the atmosphere. = When a volcano

- If you water plants, they grow. = When you water

- If I have time, I usually walk to school. = When I have

2) Second Conditional

If + Past simple → would/could/might + inf.

◆ تعبر الحالة الثانية عن موقف غير محتمل حدوثه أو شيء مناقض للواقع و تستخدم في حالة وجود مضارع بسيط :

- If I knew his e-mail address, I'd send him an e-mail.
- I stay up late. I can't get up early in the morning.
= If I didn't stay up late, I'd get up early in the morning.

- He lives near me. . We see each other so often.
= If he didn't live near me, we wouldn't see each other so often.

◆ يمكن أن تعبر الحالة الثانية أحيانا عن شيء مستحيل أو شيء مناقض للواقع :

- If I were ten years younger, I'd go mountaineering.
- If I were a bird, I'd fly.

◆ لاحظ عكس الجملة في الإثبات و النفي:

- He doesn't work harder, so he doesn't earn enough money.
= He would earn enough money if he worked harder.

◆ لاحظ أنه يمكن استخدام was/were مع I/he/she/it مع ملاحظة أن were هي الأكثر استخداما ومع كل الضمائر الجمع والمفرد:

- If I was/were offered a ticket, I'd take it.
- She isn't a scientist. She can't do experiments.
= If she was/were a scientist, she could do experiments.

◆ في حالة استخدام so أو because بدلا من if تعود الجملة إلى ما كانت عليه قبل استخدام :if

- If he didn't eat so much, he wouldn't often get sick.
He eats too much, so he often gets sick.
He often gets sick because he eats too much.

◆ عندما تبدأ الجملة ب were يأتي بعدها to+inf. :

- If he knew the address, he would give it to me.
= Were he to know the address, he would give it to me.

◆ وإذا كانت were موجودة أصلا في الجملة تأتي مكان :if

- If I were rich, I would help poor people.
= Were I rich, I would help poor people.

♦ بدلا من not..If في الحالة الثانية نستخدم:

Without But for If it weren't for	} + n. / v+ing → would + inf.
---	-------------------------------

- Without his encouragement, I would fail.
= If it weren't for his encouragement, I would fail.

♦ لاحظ صيغة السؤال

- What would you do if you saw someone robbing your house?

♦ نستخدم هذه الحالة للتعبير عن النصيحة:

- You should expand your business.
If I were you, I'd expand my business.

♦ لاحظ انه يمكن استخدام التركيب التالي في الحالة الأولى و الثانية بدلا من If :

Should + فاعل + inf.

- If he takes more exercise, he may feel better.
Should he take more exercise, he may feel better.

♦ يمكن أن نستخدم Had بدلا من If في الحالة الثانية اذا كانت فعل أساسي في الجملة:

- If he had enough money, he would buy a new shirt.
Had he enough money, he would buy a shirt.

3) Third Conditional

If + Past perfect (had + PP.) -----> (would/could/might) have + PP.

♦ نستخدم الحالة الثالثة في حالة وجود جملتين في الماضي البسيط ، مع عكس الجملة في الإثبات والنفي

- I didn't know you were in hospital. I didn't go to see you.
= If I had known you were in hospital, I'd have gone to see you.

♦ لاحظ استخدام might في حالة وجود perhaps

- He had no friends. Perhaps that's why he felt lonely.
If he had had friends, he might not have felt lonely.

♦ الحالة الثالثة تعبر عن مواقف مستحيلة لأنها لم تحدث

- He didn't see me. He didn't say hello.
If he had seen me, he would have said hello.

♦ ملاحظات هامة :

♦ يمكن أن تأتي Had بدلا من if في الحالة الثالثة:

- If he had followed the instructions, the machine wouldn't have stopped.
Had he followed the instructions, the machine wouldn't have stopped.

♦ يمكن أن تأتي if في منتصف الجملة في جميع الحالات:

- He didn't travel to New York, so he didn't see the Statue of Liberty.
He would have seen the Statue of Liberty if he had travelled to New York.

♦ عند استخدام so أو because تعود جملة if إلى أصلها:

- If he had been honest, he wouldn't have lied to her.
= He lied to her because he wasn't honest. = He wasn't honest, so he lied to her.

♦ بدلا من If في الحالة الثالثة نستخدم:

Without But for If it hadn't been for	} + n. / v+ing	→	would have + PP.

- ♦ Without his assistance, I would have lost my job. (If it...)
If it hadn't been for his assistance, I would have lost my job.

♦ لاحظ استخدام in case of بدلا من if

In case of + n.

In case of fire, exit from the building by the stairs. Do not attempt to use the lift.
=If there is a fire, leave the building via the stairs. Don't try to use the lift.

In case of breakdown, please press the alarm button and call this number
=If there is breakdown, please press the alarm button and call this number

♦ لاحظ استخدام in case (لربما) وتدل على شيء يجب أن نفعله تحسباً لحدوث شيء في المستقبل:

مضارع بسيط + In case → -- مضارع بسيط أو أمر أو مستقبل .

Take the mobile phone with you in case the car breaks down.

Take your coat in case it rains.

In case I forget later, here are the keys to the garage.

It's best to insure your car in case you have an accident.

I'll buy some more food in case one of my friends drops in.

Unless = If...not

♦ لاحظ استخدام unless بدلا من if

- This food tastes bad. There is too much salt in it.

If there wasn't / weren't too much salt in this food, it wouldn't taste bad.

Unless there was / were too much salt in this food, it wouldn't taste bad.

- We can't enter the building unless we wear a helmet.
- Unless you have reserved seats, you won't get in to see the show.

♦ لا تستخدم Unless في حالة السؤال:

What will you do if you don't pass those exams? (You can't use unless here)

♦ يمكن أن تستخدم What if / Suppose / Supposing / Imagine (that) بدلا من If :

- Supposing / Imagine you found a job in Cairo, what would you do?
- Suppose we asked him to lend us some money; do you think he would agree?
- Supposing they had closed the road, would that have been a good idea?
- Supposing you had missed the flight, what would you have done?
- What if / Suppose I am made redundant and have no work? What shall we do then?
- What if / Suppose you had slipped? You would've fallen right down the cliff.

♦ يمكن استخدام التصريف الثالث بعد Unless / If إذا كانت الجملة مبنية للمجهول:

- Unless oil is refined, it can't be used.
- Unless refined, oil can't be used.
- Don't shut down these computers unless you are instructed to do so.
- Don't shut down these computers unless instructed to do so.
- If this drug is taken in small doses, it will be very effective.
- If taken in small doses, this drug will be very effective.

♦ في الجملة التالية كلمتي written / broken صفة لما بعدهما وبالتالي فهي حالة If الثانية:

- If she had written work, she would do it.
- If the house had broken windows, we would repair them.

Communication Skills: Giving and ordering instructions

Asking for Instructions	Giving Instructions
How can I operate (this coffee machine)?	First, switch it on, then press the red button
Can you show me how to (use this vacuum cleaner)?	First, connect it to the electricity supply. After that, press the red button.
How does (this machine) work?	First / Then.... / Next.... / Finally....

Exercises on Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- If it (is – was – are – has been) a dry year, the rings of the tree are narrower.
- 2- If it (has rained – will rain – had rained – rains), our plants will grow well.
- 3- If the goats eat the bark on my trees, the trees (are dying – will die – might have died – will have died).
- 4- If people (don't get – won't get – haven't got – wouldn't get) enough food, they become ill.
- 5- If it goes on raining for much longer, the river (will flood – is flooding – has flooded – flood).
- 6- If the farmer's fields (got – are getting – get – will get) very dry this summer, he will irrigate them.
- 7- If you heat ice, it (is melting – melted – melts – would melt).
- 8- If there (is – has been – was – were) a sandstorm tonight, the town will be full of sand tomorrow.
- 9- If you mix yellow and blue, you (would get – are getting – get – may get) green.
- 10- If you (aren't watering – don't water – won't water – wouldn't water) these plants soon, they'll die.
- 11- If the wind is very strong, it (will blow – has blown – would blow – had blown) trees down.
- 12- If scientists study the rings of trees, they (found – would find – can find – have found) information about our climate in the past.
- 13- If there (wasn't – weren't – hadn't been – isn't) much rain in a year, the rings in a tree are close together.
- 14- If they extract a thin piece of wood from the tree, they (can calculate – would calculate – have calculated – might have calculated) its age without cutting it down.
- 15- If a tree (have – has had – is having – has) deep roots, it won't fall over in strong winds.
- 16- If the bark of a tree is destroyed, the tree (died – is dying – would die – dies).
- 17- If you (picked – will pick – have picked – pick) those apples now, they won't taste very sweet.

- 18- If you leave now, you (catch – will catch – would catch – must have caught) the train.
- 19- Water freezes if the temperature (is – was – has been – will be) zero or below.
- 20- If you (throw – threw – have thrown – had thrown) that stone, you'll break a window.
- 21- (Unless – If – Without – But for) I had gone to England, I would have met my pen friend.
- 22- (If – Unless – In case of – Without) we didn't get heat and light from the sun, there would be no life on Earth.
- 23- If you (take – took – had taken – takes) the temperature at the sun's centre, you'd find it was 15 million degrees.
- 24- If you look at the sun, you (would – will – would have – might have) damage your sight.
- 25- (Would it be – Could it be – Is it – Was it) OK if you look at the sun wearing sunglasses?
- 26- If he hadn't looked at the sun, he (won't have – will have – wouldn't have – would have) damaged his sight.
- 27- If it hadn't rained so heavily, we (would have – have – have had – wouldn't have had) floods.
- 28- I would go to the moon if I (am asked – were asked – have been asked – had been asked).
- 29- If it (is – were – had been – was) too hot tomorrow, we will not go to the beach.
- 30- People who live near volcanoes leave home if they (erupted – had erupted – would erupt – erupt).
- 31- If I were you, I (shall – would – can – may) listen to the weather forecast before deciding where to go tomorrow.
- 32- If the storm had reached the city, houses and shops (would have destroyed – would be destroyed – would have been destroyed – will be destroyed).
- 33- What (happens – would happen – would have happened – will happen) if a huge storm hit the coast of Egypt?
- 34- If there (had been – were – are – have been) clouds in the sky tonight, you will not be able to see the moon.
- 35- If there had been an eclipse, the sky (would have gone – will go – might go – should go) dark.
- 36- If I (had discovered – discovered – discover – have discovered) a planet, I would give it my aunt's name.
- 37- (Unless – Without – If – In case of) there was an eclipse of the sun in my country, I would definitely watch it.
- 38- (Were – If – In case of – Unless) you watch the sky on a clear night, you can see stars and planets.
- 39- If you wear a hat, your face (won't get – wouldn't get – wouldn't have got – should have got) burnt.
- 40- It is better for your eyes (without – in case of – were – if) you wear glasses.
- 41- (If – Unless – Should – Had) you hadn't spent so long in the sun, you wouldn't have got burnt.
- 42- If it's warm and sunny tomorrow, I (go – might go – would have gone – will go) swimming.
- 43- What (will happen – would happen – might have happened – happened) if the volcano erupted?
- 44- What would have happened if there (was – were – have been – had been) a flood here?

- 45- If the storm (reach – reached – had reached – reaches) our area, trees will be blown down and houses will be damaged.
- 46- If you (walk – are walking – walked – had walked) all the way, it would take about 3 hours.
- 47- I would go to the beach if it (is – had been – is being – were) summer.
- 48- I (watch – would watch – would have watched – watched) the football match if they showed it on TV.
- 49- If I (were – had been – am – were being) you, I'd listen to the weather forecast before going for a picnic.
- 50- If you had not phoned, I (won't know – wouldn't know – wouldn't have known) you were back from your holiday.
- 51- If I (don't go – hadn't gone – didn't go – hasn't gone) to that school, I wouldn't have met you.
- 52- If it had continued raining, the town (would have been flooded – would flood – will flood – might flood).
- 53- If he (is – were – had been – was) taller, he would have been a basketball player.
- 54- (When – Unless – Had – Were) you heat water, it boils.
- 55- If the bus (arrive – arrived – arrives – had arrived) late again, I will phone my mother.
- 56- If I were rich, I (build – will build – would have built – would build) a palace.
- 57- If Egypt (has – had – had had – would have) a lot of rain, it might have a lot more trees.
- 58- If you had gone to the sports club, you (would see – could have seen – may see – will see) Ali.
- 59- If I (have – had – to have – had had) a lot of money yesterday, I (might have bought – could buy – would buy – will buy) that mobile phone.
- 60- If people (hadn't grown – didn't grow – don't grow – won't grow) enough food, they would have become ill.
- 61- If it had been cold, our plants (die – dies – would die – would have died).
- 62- If I (haven't taken – hadn't taken – didn't take – don't take) those photos, I wouldn't have remembered our holiday.
- 63- If I had realized it was such a long way, I (take – took – would take – would have taken) a taxi.
- 64- If she were, efficient, she (will – could – may – would have) do her job well.
- 65- If she (runs – ran – had run – was running) all the way, she will get there in time.

Test on Unit 16

A- Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- The (leaves – roots – bark – branches) are the parts of trees that grow under the ground and find water.
- 2- The hard outside part of a tree is called the (ark – clerk – bark – park).
- 3- (Leaves – Roots – Bark – Branches) are the flat green parts at the ends of the branches of a tree.
- 4- A fruit grows on a plant or tree and has (leaves – roots – seeds – branches) inside.
- 5- Every year, trees grow extra (rings – leaves – roots- trunks) of new wood.
- 6- The liquid that carries food in trees is called (lab – map – nap – sap).
- 7- A piano is a musical (measurement -instrument – movement – improvement).
- 8- We can use turpentine to (remove – prove – disprove – drove) paint.
- 9- I get a headache if I (will spend – spent – am spending – spend) too long on the computer.
- 10- If she (train – will train – trains – has trained) hard, she will win next week's race.
- 11- If you mix red and white, you (may get – might get – would get – get) pink.
- 12- If you (are practising – practises – practise – had practised) a sport, you get better at it.
- 13- If you work hard, you (will do – would do – have done – are doing) well in the test.
- 14- If you (read – are reading – were reading – reads) quickly, you learn quickly, too.
- 15- If you plant a tree, it (help – is helping – might help – helps) the world to breathe.
- 16- If you plant a tree, it (will look – has looked – is looking – might have looked) lovely in a few years.
- 17- The satellite enables us to (collaborate – caffeinate – calculate - deviate) their exact location
- 18- I won't speak to him again (if – should – supposing – unless) he apologizes..
- 19- They published an (extinct – exact – extract - extend) from his autobiography.
- 20-He often went to the gym to (harden – darken – shorten – widen) his muscles.
- 21- A test (tube – pipe – plate – dish) is closed at one end and open at the other.
- 22-The road narrows to a (width – height – depth – length) of just 4 metres.
- 23-Pencil marks can be erased with a (copper – supper – rubber – dagger).
- 24-Most painters prefer (turpentine – iodine – alkaline – airline) as a paint thinner because it costs less.
- 25-The country's most (valuable – renewable – worthless – hopeless) commodities include gold and diamond.
- 26-We can use wood (like – as – as if - so) a fuel for cooking and heating.
- 27-Believe it or (don't – not – didn't - never), they got married after knowing each other only a week.
- 28-(As long - If – Without- Should) they had brought a map with them, they wouldn't have got lost.

29-(Had – If – Should - Unless) I known you were bringing your friends, I'd have prepared more food.
30- Suppose your car broke down in the middle of nowhere, what (do you do – did you do – would you do – would you have done)?

B- Reading Comprehension

Read the following passage and then answer the questions:

Rainforests are forests characterized by biodiversity and high rainfall, with annual rainfall between 250 and 450 centimeters. There are two types of rainforests: tropical rainforests and temperate rainforests. Tropical rainforests are characterized by a warm and wet climate with no substantial dry season: typically found within 10 degrees north and south of the equator in areas such as South America, Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. Temperate rainforests, however, are only found in few temperate regions around the world such as Europe, North America and East Asia.

Around 40% to 75% of all species live in rainforests. It has been estimated that there may be many millions of species of plants, insects and microorganisms still undiscovered in tropical rainforests. Tropical rainforests have been called the "jewels of the Earth" and the "world's largest pharmacy", because over one quarter of natural medicines have been discovered **there**. Rainforests are also responsible for 28% of the world's oxygen; that is why tropical forests are also called "Earth's lungs."

Rainforests produce many items that we all use in our daily lives. Tropical rainforests provide wood as well as animal products such as meat. Other common rainforest products include: chocolate, sugar, cinnamon, rubber, medicine, and pineapples. Rainforests also have value as tourism destinations and for the ecosystem services provided.

Choose the correct answer:

1-Rainforests have value as ----- destinations.

- a) microorganism b) terrorism c) tourism d) timber

2-Over ----- of natural medicines have been discovered in rainforests.

- a) 50% b) three quarters c) 40% d) 25%

3-We understand from the passage that 'biodiversity' means:

- a) items we use in our daily lives b) natural medicines
c) the variety of plants and animals living on Earth d) temperate regions

4-The underlined word 'there' refers to:

- a) South America b) Sub-Saharan Africa
c) Southeast Asia d) rainforests

5-Because of the importance of rainforests, we must:

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a) cut them | b) stop going there |
| c) stop destroying them | d) stop planting more trees |

6-Rainforests are characterized by biodiversity and -----.

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| a) high rainfall | b) high mountains |
| c) infertile soil | d) freezing temperatures |

Answer the following questions:

7-There are three names in the passage used to describe rainforests. Mention them.

8-What are three common rainforest products that we use in our everyday lives?

9-How many species of plants and animals are still undiscovered in rainforests?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) Large in size, value or importance
- b) Make something available

D- Writing

Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:

A passenger is talking to the check-in official at the airport.

Passenger : Good morning. Is this the check-in for the Saudi Arabia flight?

Official : Yes, sir.

Passenger : -----(1)-----?

Official : Yes, it will be leaving at 11.15 instead of 10.20

Passenger : -----(2)-----?

Official : Bad weather

Passenger : I see. I'll just wait in the departure hall.

Official : Can I see your passport?

Passenger : -----(3)-----.

Official : -----(4)-----?

Passenger : I have two suitcases. Can I take this handbag onto the plane?

Official : -----(5)-----.

Passenger : I don't think I have extra weight.

Official : Have a good flight, sir.

Passenger : -----(6)-----.

Last week, you organised a surprise birthday party for someone in your family, and your friend from Australia wants to hear about it. **Write an email** to your friend, describing what kind of party you organised, who you invited and how it went. Your name is Tamer and your e-mail address is tamer55@gmail.com. Your friend's name is Alfred and his e-mail address is alfred22@gmail.com.

A) Translate into Arabic:

- 1- Recently, some researchers have proved that trees and nature aid concentration by reducing mental fatigue.
- 2- Every year we cut down over 50,000 square miles of forest worldwide for paper, agriculture, building materials and fuel.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- زراعة المزيد من الأشجار في المناطق الحضرية له تأثير ايجابي علي صحة سكانها.
- 2- زيادة ثاني أكسيد الكربون في الغلاف الجوي هي السبب الرئيسي للاحتباس الحراري.

“No matter how good or bad your life is, wake up each morning and be thankful that you still have one”

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